

Food and Nutrition Service, USDA

§ 277.18

action. If corrective action is not taken, the cognizant agency shall notify the State agency and Federal awarding agencies of the facts and its recommendation. Major inadequacies or repetitive substandard performance of independent auditors shall be referred to appropriate professional bodies.

(4) Assure that satisfactory audit coverage is provided in a timely manner and in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(5) Provide technical advice and act as a liaison between Federal agencies, independent auditors and State agencies.

(6) Maintain a followup system on audit findings and investigative matters to assure that audit findings are resolved.

(7) Inform other affected audit agencies of irregularities uncovered. The audit agencies, in turn, shall inform all appropriate officials in their agencies. State or local government law enforcement and prosecuting authorities shall also be informed of irregularities within their jurisdiction.

(8) Recipients shall require subrecipients that are local governments of Indian tribal governments to adopt the requirements in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this section. The recipient shall ensure that the subrecipient audit reports are received as required, and shall submit the reports to the cognizant agency. The cognizant agency will have the responsibility for those reports described in paragraph (g) of this section.

§ 277.18 Establishment of an Automated Data Processing (ADP) and Information Retrieval System.

(a) *Scope and application.* This section establishes conditions for initial and continuing authority to claim Federal financial participation (FFP) for the costs of the planning, development, acquisition, installation and implementation of ADP equipment and services used in the administration of the Food Stamp Program. Due to the nature of the procurement of ADP equipment and services, current State agency approved cost allocation plans for ongoing operational costs shall not apply to ADP system development costs under

this section unless documentation required under paragraph (c) of this section is submitted to and approvals are obtained from FNS.

(b) Definitions:

Acceptance Documents means written evidence of satisfactory completion of an approved phase of work or contract, and acceptance thereof by the State agency.

Advance Planning Document for Project Implementation or Implementation APD means a written plan of action requesting Federal financial participation (FFP) to acquire and implement ADP services and/or equipment.

Advance Planning Document for Project Planning or Planning APD means a brief written plan of action that requests FFP to accomplish the planning necessary for a State agency to determine the need for and plan the acquisition of ADP equipment and/or services, and to acquire information necessary to prepare an Implementation APD.

Advance Planning Document Update (APDU) means an annual self-certification by the State agency on the status of project development activities and expenditures in relation to the approved Planning APD or Implementation APD. An APDU may also be submitted as needed to request funding approval for project continuation whenever significant project changes occur or are anticipated.

Automated Data Processing or ADP means data processing performed by a system of electronic or electrical machines so interconnected and interacting as to minimize the need for human assistance or intervention.

Automated Data Processing Equipment or hardware means:

(1) Electronic digital computers, regardless of size, capacity, or price, that accept data input, store data, perform calculations, and other processing steps, and prepare information;

(2) All peripheral or auxiliary equipment used in support of electronic digital computers whether selected and acquired with the computer or separately;

(3) Data transmission or communications equipment that is selected and acquired solely or primarily for use with a configuration of ADP equipment

which includes an electronic digital computer; and

(4) Data input equipment used to enter directly or indirectly into an electronic digital computer, peripheral or auxiliary equipment, or data transmission, or communication equipment.

Automated Data Processing Services means:

(1) Services to operate ADP equipment, either by private sources, or by employees of the State agency, or by State or local organizations other than the State agency; and/or

(2) Services provided by private sources or by employees of the State agency or by State and local organizations other than the State agency to perform such tasks as feasibility studies, system studies, system design efforts, development of system specifications, system analysis, programming and system implementation. This includes system training, systems development, site preparation, data entry, and personal services related to automated systems development and operations that are specifically identified as part of a Planning APD or Implementation APD.

Data Processing means the preparation of source media containing data or basic elements of information and the use of such source media according to precise rules of procedures to accomplish such operations as classifying, sorting, calculating, summarizing, recording, and transmitting.

Emergency situation means a situation where:

(1) The State agency can demonstrate to FNS an immediate need to acquire ADP equipment or services in order to continue operation of the Food Stamp Program; and

(2) The State agency can clearly document that the need could not have been anticipated or planned for and the need prevents the State from following the prior approval requirements of § 277.18(c).

Feasibility Study means a preliminary study to determine whether it is sufficiently probable that effective and efficient use of ADP equipment or systems would warrant a substantial investment of staff, time, and money being requested, and whether the plan can be accomplished successfully.

Functional Requirements Specification means an initial definition of the proposed system, which documents the goals, objectives, user or programmatic requirements, the operating environment, and the proposed design methodology, e.g., centralized or distributed. This document details what the new system and/or hardware should do, not how it is to do it. The Specification document shall be based upon a clear and accurate description of the functional requirements for the project, and shall not, in competitive procurements, lead to requirements which unduly restrict competition.

General Systems Design means a combination of narrative and diagrams describing the generic architecture of a system as opposed to the detailed architecture of the system. A general systems design may include a systems diagram; narrative identifying overall logic flow and systems functions; a description of equipment needed (including processing, data transmission and storage requirements); a description of other resource requirements which will be necessary to operate the system; a description of system performance requirements; and a description of the environment in which the system will operate, including how the system will function within that environment.

Regular funding or *regular FFP rate* means any Federal reimbursement rate authorized by § 277.4(b).

Request for Proposal or *RFP* means the document used for public solicitations of competitive proposals from qualified sources as outlined in § 277.14(g)(3).

Service Agreement means the document, described in § 277.18(f), signed by the State or local agency and the State or local central data processing facility whenever a central data processing facility provides ADP services to the State or local agency.

Software means a set of computer programs, procedures, and associated documentation used to operate the hardware.

System specifications means information about the new ADP systems, such as: Workload descriptions, input data, information to be maintained and processed, data processing techniques, and output data, which is required to determine the ADP equipment and software

necessary to implement the system design.

System study means the examination of existing information flow and operational procedures within an organization. The study consists of three basic phases: Data gathering or investigation of the present system and new information requirements; analysis of the data gathered in the investigation; and synthesis, or refitting, of the parts and relationships uncovered through the analysis into an efficient system.

(c) *General acquisition requirements—*
(1) *Requirement for prior FNS approval.* A State agency shall obtain prior written approval from FNS as specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this section when it plans to acquire ADP equipment or services with proposed FFP that it anticipates will have total acquisition costs of \$5 million or more in Federal and State funds. This applies to both competitively bid and sole source acquisitions. A State agency shall also obtain prior written approval from FNS of its justification for a sole source acquisition when it plans to acquire ADP equipment or services noncompetitively from a nongovernmental source which has a total State and Federal acquisition cost of more than \$1 million but no more than \$5 million. The State agency shall request prior FNS approval by submitting the Planning APD, the Implementation APD or the justification for the sole source acquisition signed by the appropriate State official to the FNS Regional Office. However, a State agency shall obtain prior written approval from FNS for the acquisition of ADP equipment or services to be utilized in an EBT system regardless of the cost of the acquisition.

(2) *Specific prior approval requirements.*

(i) For ADP equipment and services acquisitions which require prior approval as specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the State agency shall obtain the prior written approval of FNS for:

(A) The Planning APD prior to entering into contractual agreements or making any other commitment for acquiring the necessary planning services;

(B) The Implementation APD prior to entering into contractual agreements or making any other commitment for

the acquisition of ADP equipment or services.

(ii) For ADP equipment and services acquisitions requiring prior approval as specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, prior approval of the following documents associated with such acquisitions is also required:

(A) RFP's; unless specifically exempted by FNS, the State agency shall obtain prior written approval of the RFP before the RFP may be released. However, RFPs costing up to \$5 million for competitive procurements and up to \$1 million for noncompetitive acquisitions from non-governmental sources and which are an integral part of the approved APD need not be submitted to FNS. States will be required to submit RFPs under this threshold amount on an exception basis or if the procurement strategy is not adequately described and justified in an APD. The State agency shall obtain prior written approval from FNS for Request for Proposals which are associated with an EBT system regardless of the cost.

(B) Contracts; unless specifically exempted by FNS, the State agency shall obtain prior written approval before the contract may be signed by the State agency. However, contracts costing up to \$5 million for competitive procurements and up to \$1 million for noncompetitive acquisitions from non-governmental sources, and which are an integral part of the approved APD need not be submitted to FNS. States will be required to submit contracts under this threshold amount on an exception basis or if the procurement strategy is not adequately described and justified in an APD. The State agency shall obtain prior written approval from FNS for contracts which are associated with an EBT system regardless of the cost.

(C) Contract amendments; unless specifically exempted by FNS, the State agency shall obtain prior written approval before the contract amendment may be signed by the State agency. However, contract amendments involving cost increases of up to \$1 million or time extensions of up to 120 days, and which are an integral part of the approved APD need not be submitted to FNS. States will be required to submit contract amendments under these

threshold amounts on an exception basis or if the contract amendment is not adequately described and justified in an APD. Amendments to contracts for EBT systems shall be permitted within the approved funding cap. State agencies shall submit copies of any contract amendments or contract extensions to FNS with an accompanying analysis of the impact the changes would have upon the approved issuance cap.

(iii) The State agency must obtain prior written approval from FNS as specified in paragraphs (c)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section in order to claim and receive reimbursement for the associated costs of the ADP acquisition.

(3) *Approval requirements.* (i) For ADP equipment and service acquisitions requiring prior approval as specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the State agency shall submit the following documents to FNS for approval:

(A) Feasibility studies, when specifically required by FNS as a condition of approving the Planning APD. When required by FNS for approval, the State agency shall submit the feasibility study no later than 90 days after its completion.

(B) APD Updates, as required by paragraph (e) of this section, on an annual or as needed basis.

(ii) The State agency must obtain FNS approval of the documents specified in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section in order to claim and receive reimbursement for the associated costs of the ADP acquisition.

(4) *Approval by the State agency.* Approval by the State agency is required for all documents specified in this regulation prior to submission for FNS approval. In addition, State agency approval is also required for those acquisitions of ADP equipment and services not requiring prior approval by FNS.

(5) *Prompt action on requests for prior approval.* FNS will reply promptly to State requests for prior approval. If FNS has not provided written approval, disapproval or a request for additional information within 60 days of FNS' letter acknowledging receipt of the State's request, the request will be deemed to have provisionally met the prior approval requirement in paragraph (c) of this section. However, pro-

visional approval will not exempt a State from having to meet all other Federal requirements which pertain to the acquisition of ADP equipment and services. Such requirements remain subject to Federal audit and review.

(d) *APD content requirements—(1) Planning APD.* The State agency may request FFP for the costs of determining the need for and planning the acquisition of ADP equipment or services through the submission of the Planning APD. The State agency may request FFP for the costs of planning activities beginning with initial project inception through the performance of necessary systems and alternatives analyses, selection and design, including the completion of a general systems design. The Planning APD shall contain the following information:

(i) The State agency's description of the programmatic and organizational needs and/or problems to be addressed by the proposed ADP acquisition and the specific objectives to be accomplished under the Planning APD;

(ii) The State agency's commitment to complete the following, where appropriate, as part of project planning activities: a functional requirements specification document, feasibility study, alternatives analysis, cost-benefit analysis, and a general system design. If an existing ADP system is to be transferred, the State agency may plan to use the general system design of the transferred system.

(iii) The State agency's description of the organization, required State and contractual resources and availability of those resources, and the assignments of roles and responsibilities for project planning activities. The State agency shall include a description of resources to be procured and procurement methods;

(iv) The State agency's schedule of activities and deliverables during project planning, including a description and schedule of procurement activities to be undertaken in support of the planning project; and

(v) A proposed budget which shall identify costs for project planning activities by Federal fiscal year. The budget shall include an estimate of

prospective cost distribution to participating Federal agencies and the method for cost allocation. The State agency shall also include an estimate of the total project costs, including both the cost of the planning project and the cost of any eventual ADP equipment and/or services acquisition, which will be used only for determining whether the threshold of §§ 277.18(c)(1) is met. An estimate of total project cost for an EBT system shall not be required to be incorporated into the Planning APD budget.

(2) *Implementation APD.* The State agency may request FFP to acquire ADP equipment and services through the submission of the Implementation APD. The State agency may request FFP for the necessary activities to develop, acquire, install and implement the proposed ADP system or acquisition. The Implementation APD shall contain the following information, where appropriate:

(i) The State agency shall complete and submit a functional requirements specification document;

(ii) The State agency shall submit a feasibility study and associated alternatives analyses, which include the transfer or modification of an existing system from a similar State or jurisdiction in the examination of alternatives. State agencies which reject the transfer or modification of an existing system must provide an analysis describing the barriers to system transfer as part of the feasibility study. The analysis of barriers to system transfer shall include a comparison of the costs of overcoming the problem in transferring an operational system to the costs of developing a new system;

(iii) The State agency shall submit the new or transferred general systems design and shall also document the intended approaches, plans and techniques to develop or modify specific aspects of the proposed ADP system or acquisition including hardware, software, telecommunications, system testing, and data security;

(iv) The State agency shall describe the anticipated resource requirements for implementation of the ADP project, the resources planned to be available for the project, and plans for aug-

menting resources to meet resource requirements;

(v) The State agency shall indicate the principal events and schedule of activities, milestones, and deliverables during implementation of the project;

(vi) The State agency shall submit a proposed budget which identifies costs for intended project development and implementation activities by Federal fiscal year and shall include a consideration of all possible Implementation APD activity costs (e.g., system conversion, computer capacity planning, supplies, training, and miscellaneous ADP expenses). The budget shall contain an estimate of prospective cost distribution and methods for allocating costs to participating Federal agencies;

(vii) The State agency shall document the scope, methodology, evaluation criteria and results of cost-benefit analyses for evaluating the selected design and alternatives. The cost-benefit analysis shall include a statement indicating the period of time the State agency intends to use the proposed equipment or system; and

(viii) The State agency shall describe the security and interface requirements to be employed and the backup and contingency procedures available.

(3) *APD Budget.* The proposed budget for both the Planning APD and the Implementation APD shall include cost distribution plans containing the bases for proposed rates, both direct and indirect, for costs associated with system planning, development, acquisition or implementation, as appropriate. The budget proposals accompanying the Implementation APD shall also include proposed cost distribution plans and the bases of proposed rates for the operation of the ADP system. The budget activities shall be presented on a Federal fiscal year basis in a clear fashion to associate costs with each planned activity. The budgets must identify all development costs separately from any ongoing operational costs. Costs must be distinguished by developmental projects and developmental time periods. Actual costs claimed must be reconcilable to projected costs as proposed and approved by FNS in the APD.

(e) *APD Update—(1) General submission requirements.* The State agency

shall submit an APD Update for FNS approval for all approved Planning and Implementation APD's when total acquisition costs exceed \$5 million. The APD Update shall be submitted to the FNS Regional Office within 90 days after the annual anniversary date of the original APD approval, unless the submission date is specifically altered by FNS.

(2) *Content requirements.* The APD Update represents a self-certification by the State agency of project status in relation to the provisions of the approved Planning APD and Implementation APD. The Annually Updated APD shall include:

(i) Project activity status. (A) The status of all major tasks and milestones in the approved Planning APD, Implementation APD or previous APD Update's for the past year. The APD Update shall include all major tasks and milestones completed in the past year and degree of completion for unfinished tasks.

(B) The status of all project deliverables completed in the past year and degree of completion for unfinished products.

(C) Reports of past and/or anticipated problems or delays in meeting target dates in the approved Planning APD, Implementation APD or previous APD Update's for the remainder of the project. The Annually Updated APD shall include an explanation of the need to extend any major project target dates.

(ii) Project expenditures. (A) A detailed accounting for all expenditures for project development over the past year.

(B) An explanation of differences between projected expenses in the approved Planning or Implementation APD, or previous APD Update's, and actual expenditures for the past year. If changes in costs are reported, FNS may require the submission of a revised cost-benefit analysis as a condition for approval of the APD Update.

(C) Changes to the allocation basis in the approved APD's cost allocation methodology.

(iii) Changes to the approved APD.

(A) Revised language for all changes to the approved APD or previous APD Updates shall be submitted as part of

the APD Update, unless submitted separately by the State agency as the changes occurred throughout the year.

(B) Changes in project management and/or contractor services.

(3) *Submission as needed.* In addition to the requirement for approval of an APD Update on an annual basis, as specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the State agency may submit an APD Update on a more frequent or as needed basis, in order to obtain a commitment of FFP whenever significant project changes occur. Without such approval, the State agency is at risk for funding of project activities which are not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the approved APD and subsequently approved APD Updates, until such time as approval is specifically granted by FNS. At a minimum, the State agency should consider submission of an APD Update whenever any of the following changes occur or are anticipated:

(i) A significant increase (\$1 million or more) in total project costs;

(ii) A significant schedule extension (60 days or more) for major milestones;

(iii) A significant change in procurement approach, and/or scope of procurement activities beyond that approved in the APD;

(iv) A change in system concept, or a change to the scope of the project; or

(v) A change to the approved cost allocation methodology.

(f) *Service agreements.* The State agency shall execute service agreements when data processing services are to be provided by a State central data processing facility or another State or local agency. Service agreements shall be kept on file by the State agency and be available for Federal review, and shall:

(1) Identify the ADP services that will be provided;

(2) Include, preferably as an amendable attachment, a schedule of charges for each identified ADP service, and a certification that these charges apply equally to all users;

(3) Include a description of the method(s) of accounting for the services rendered under the agreement and computing services charges;

(4) Include assurances that services provided will be timely and satisfactory;

(5) Include assurances that information in the computer system as well as access, use and disposal of ADP data will be safeguarded in accordance with provisions of § 272.1(c) and § 277.13;

(6) Require the provider to obtain prior approval pursuant to § 277.18(c)(1) from FNS for ADP equipment and ADP services that are acquired from commercial sources primarily to support the Food Stamp Program and requires the provider to comply with § 277.14 for procurements related to the service agreement. ADP equipment and services are considered to be primarily acquired to support the Food Stamp Program when the Program may reasonably be expected to either be billed for more than 50 percent of the total charges made to all users of the ADP equipment and services during the time period covered by the service agreement, or directly charged for the total cost of the purchase or lease of ADP equipment or services;

(7) Include the beginning and ending dates of the period of time covered by the service agreement; and

(8) Include a schedule of expected total charges to the Program for the period of the service agreement.

(g) *Conditions for receiving FFP.*—(1) A State agency may receive FFP at the 50 percent reimbursement rate for the costs of planning, design, development or installation of ADP and information retrieval systems if the proposed system will:

(i) Assist the State agency in meeting the requirements of the Food Stamp Act;

(ii) Meet the program standards specified in § 272.10(b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of this chapter, except for the requirements in § 272.10(b)(2)(vi), (b)(2)(vii), and (b)(3)(ix) of this chapter to eventually transmit data directly to FCS;

(iii) Be likely to provide more efficient and effective administration of the program; and

(iv) Be compatible with such other systems utilized in the administration of State agency plans under the program of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

(2) State agencies seeking FFP for the planning, design, development or installation of automated data processing and information retrieval sys-

tems shall develop Statewide systems which are integrated with TANF. In cases where a State agency can demonstrate that a local, dedicated, or single function (issuance or certification only) system will provide for more efficient and effective administration of the program, FNS may grant an exception to the Statewide integrated requirement. These exceptions will be based on an assessment of the proposed system's ability to meet the State agency's need for automation. Systems funded as exceptions to this rule, however, should be capable to the extent necessary, of an automated data exchange with the State agency system used to administer TANF. In no circumstances will funding be available for systems which duplicate other State agency systems, whether presently operational or planned for future development.

(h) *Emergency acquisition requirements.* The State agency may request FFP for the costs of ADP equipment and services acquired to meet emergency situations which preclude the State agency from following the prior approval requirements of § 277.18(c). FNS may provide FFP in emergency situations if the following conditions are met:

(1) The State agency must submit a written request to FNS prior to the acquisition of any ADP equipment or services. The written request must be sent by registered mail and shall include:

(i) A brief description of the ADP equipment and/or services to be acquired and an estimate of their costs;

(ii) A brief description of the circumstances which result in the State agency's need to proceed with the acquisition prior to obtaining formal FNS approval; and

(iii) A description of the adverse impact which would result if the State agency does not immediately acquire the ADP equipment and/or services.

(2) Upon receipt of a written request for emergency acquisition FNS shall provide a written response to the State agency within 14 days. The FNS response shall:

(i) Inform the State agency that the request has been disapproved and the reason for disapproval; or,

(ii) Inform the State agency that FNS recognizes that an emergency situation exists and the State agency must submit a formal request for approval by FNS which includes the information specified at § 277.18(d)(2) within 90 days from the date of the State agency's initial written request.

(iii) If FNS approves the request submitted under paragraph (h)(1) of this section, FFP will be available from the date the State agency acquires the ADP equipment and services.

(i) *Cost determination and claiming costs*—(1) *Cost determination*. Actual costs must be determined in compliance with an FNS approved budget and appendix A to this part, and must be reconcilable with the FNS funding level. There shall be no payments pursuant to this section to the extent that a State agency is reimbursed for such costs pursuant to any other Federal program or uses ADP systems for purposes not connected with the Food Stamp Program. The State agency approved cost allocation plan must be amended to disclose the methods which will be used to identify and classify costs to be claimed. This methodology must be submitted to FNS as part of the request for FNS approval of funding as required in paragraph (d)(3) of this section. Any costs funded pursuant to these regulations shall be excluded in determining the State agency's administrative costs under any other section of this part.

(2) *Cost identification for purposes of FFP claims*. State agencies shall assign and claim the costs incurred under an approved APD in accordance with the following criteria:

(i) *Development costs*. Using its normal departmental accounting system, the State agency shall specifically identify what items of costs constitute development costs, assign these costs to specific project cost centers, and distribute these costs to funding sources based on the specific identification, assignment and distribution outlined in the approved APD. The methods for distributing costs set forth in the APD should provide for assigning identifiable costs, to the extent practicable, directly to program/functions. The State agency shall amend the cost allocation plan required by § 277.9 to in-

clude the approved APD methodology for the identification, assignment and distribution of the development costs.

(ii) *Operational costs*. Costs incurred for the operation of an ADP system shall be identified and assigned by the State agency to funding sources in accordance with the approved cost allocation plan required by § 277.9.

(iii) *Service agreement costs*. States that operate a central data processing facility shall use their approved central service cost allocation plan required by OMB Circular A-87 to identify and assign costs incurred under service agreements with the State agency. The State agency shall then distribute these costs to funding sources in accordance with paragraphs (i)(2)(i) and (i)(2)(ii) of this section.

(3) *Capital expenditures*. The State agency shall charge the costs of ADP equipment having unit acquisition costs or total aggregate costs, at the time of acquisition, of more than \$25,000 by means of depreciation or use allowance, unless a waiver is specifically granted by FNS. If the equipment acquisition is part of an APD that is subject to the prior approval requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the State agency may submit the waiver request as part of the APD.

(4) *Claiming costs*. Prior to claiming funding under this section the State agency shall have complied with the requirements for obtaining approval and prior approval of § 277.18(c).

(5) *Budget authority*. FNS approval of requests for funding shall provide notification to the State agency of the budget authority and dollar limitations under which such funding may be claimed. FNS shall provide this amount as a total authorization for such funding which may not be exceeded unless amended by FNS. FNS's determination of the amount of this authorization shall be based on the budget submitted by the State agency. Activities not included in the approved budget, as well as continuation of approved activities beyond scheduled deadlines in the approved plan, shall require FNS approval of an amended State budget for payment. Requests to amend the budget authorization approved by FNS shall be submitted to FNS prior to claiming such expenses.

(j) *Procurement requirements.* (1) Procurements of ADP equipment and services are subject to the procurement standards prescribed by § 277.14 regardless of any conditions for prior approval, except the requirements of § 277.14(b)(1) and (2) regarding review of proposed contracts. Those standards include a requirement for maximum practical open and free competition regardless of whether the procurement is formally advertised or negotiated.

(2) The standards prescribed by § 277.14, as well as the requirement for prior approval, apply to ADP services and equipment acquired by a State or local agency, and the ADP services and equipment acquired by a State or local central data processing facility primarily to support the Food Stamp Program.

(3) The competitive procurement policy prescribed by § 277.14 shall be applicable except for ADP services provided by the agency itself, or by other State or local agencies.

(k) *Access to the system and records.* Access to the system in all aspects, including but not limited to design, development, and operation, including work performed by any source, and including cost records of contractors and subcontractors, shall be made available by the State agency to FNS or its authorized representatives at intervals as are deemed necessary by FNS, in order to determine whether the conditions for approval are being met and to determine the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of the system. Failure to provide full access by appropriate State and Federal representatives to all parts of the system shall result in suspension and/or termination of Food Stamp Program funds for the costs of the system and its operation.

(l) *Ownership rights—(1) Software.* (i) The State or local government shall include a clause in all procurement instruments which provides that the State or local government shall have all ownership rights in any software or modifications thereof and associated documentation designed, developed or installed with FFP under this section.

(ii) FNS reserves a royalty-free, non-exclusive, and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use and to authorize others to use for Federal

Government purposes, such software, modifications, and documentation.

(iii) Proprietary operating/vendor software packages (e.g., ADABAS or TOTAL) which are provided at established catalog or market prices and sold or leased to the general public shall not be subject to the ownership provisions in paragraphs (l)(1)(i) and (l)(1)(ii) of this section. FFP is not available for proprietary applications software developed specifically for the Food Stamp Program.

(2) *Automated data processing equipment.* The policies and procedures governing title, use and disposition of property purchased with Food Stamp Program funds, which appear at 7 CFR 277.13 are applicable to automated data processing equipment.

(m) *Use of ADP systems.* ADP systems designed, developed or installed with FFP shall be used for the period of time specified in the APD, unless FNS determines that a shorter period is justified.

(n) *Basis for continued Federal financial participation.* FNS will continue FFP at the levels approved in the Planning APD and the Implementation APD provided that project development proceeds in accordance with the conditions and terms of the approved APD and that ADP resources are used for the purposes authorized. FNS will use the APD Update to monitor ADP project development. The submission of the report prescribed in § 277.18(e) for the duration of project development is a condition for continued FFP. In addition, periodic onsite reviews of ADP project development and State and local agency ADP operations may be conducted by or for FNS to assure compliance with approved APD's, proper use of ADP resources, and the adequacy of State or local agency ADP operations.

(o) *Disallowance of Federal financial participation.* If FNS finds that any ADP acquisition approved under the provisions of § 277.18(c) fails to comply with the criteria, requirements, and other undertakings described in the approved or modified APD, payment of FFP may be disallowed.

(p) *ADP system security requirements and review process*—(1) *ADP system security requirements*. State and local agencies are responsible for the security of all ADP projects under development, and operational systems involved in the administration of the Food Stamp Program. State and local agencies shall determine appropriate ADP security requirements based on recognized industry standards or standards governing security of Federal ADP systems and information processing.

(2) *ADP security program*. State agencies shall implement and maintain a comprehensive ADP Security Program for ADP systems and installations involved in the administration of the Food Stamp Program. ADP Security Programs shall include the following components.

(i) Determination and implementation of appropriate security requirements as prescribed in paragraph (p)(1) of this section.

(ii) Establishment of a security plan and, as appropriate, policies and procedures to address the following areas of ADP security:

(A) Physical security of ADP resources;

(B) Equipment security to protect equipment from theft and unauthorized use;

(C) Software and data security;

(D) Telecommunications security;

(E) Personnel security;

(F) Contingency plans to meet critical processing needs in the event of short- or long-term interruption of service;

(G) Emergency preparedness; and

(H) Designation of an Agency ADP Security Manager.

(iii) *Periodic risk analyses*. State agencies shall establish and maintain a program for conducting periodic risk analyses to ensure that appropriate, cost-effective safeguards are incorporated into new and existing systems. In addition, risk analyses shall be performed whenever significant system changes occur.

(3) *ADP system security reviews*. State agencies shall review the ADP system security of installations involved in the administration of the Food Stamp Program on a biennial basis. At a minimum, the reviews shall include an

evaluation of physical and data security, operating procedures, and personnel practices. State agencies shall maintain reports of their biennial ADP system security reviews, together with pertinent supporting documentation, for Federal on-site review.

(4) *Applicability*. The security requirements of this section apply to all ADP systems used by State and local governments to administer the Food Stamp Program.

(5) *Costs*. Costs incurred for complying with the provisions of paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(3) of this section are considered regular administrative costs which are funded at the regular FFP level.

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APPENDIX A TO PART 277—PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING COSTS APPLICABLE TO ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM BY STATE AGENCIES

This appendix sets forth the procedures implementing uniform requirements for the negotiations and approval of cost allocation plans with State agencies, in accordance with the provisions of Federal Management Circular (FMC) 74-4 and OASC-10, "Cost Principles and Procedures for Establishing Cost Allocation Plans and Indirect Cost Rates for Grants and Contracts with the Federal Government," U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This material is adapted substantially from the circular; changes have been made only when necessary in order to conform with legislative constraints.

(A) Purpose and scope.

(1) *Objectives*. This appendix sets forth principles for determining the allowable costs of administering the Food Stamp Program by State agency under FNS-approved State Plans of Operation. The principles are for the purpose of cost determination and are not intended to identify the circumstances or dictate the extent of Federal and State or local participation in the financing of the Program. They are designed to provide that all federally assisted programs bear their fair share of costs recognized under these principles, except where restricted or prohibited by law. No provision for profit or other increment above cost is intended.

(2) *Policy guides*. The application of these principles is based on the fundamental premises that:

(a) State agencies are responsible for the efficient and effective administration of the Food Stamp Program through the application of sound management practice.

(b) The State agency assumes the responsibility for seeing that Food Stamp Program funds have been expended and accounted for consistent with underlying agreements and program objectives.

(c) Each State agency, in recognition of its own unique combination of staff facilities and experience, will have the primary responsibility for employing whatever form of organization and management techniques as may be necessary to assure proper and efficient administration.

(3) *Application.* These principles will be applied by FNS in determining costs incurred by State agencies receiving FNS payments for administering the Food Stamp Program.

(B) Definitions.

Approval or authorization by FNS means documentation evidencing consent prior to incurring specific costs.

Cognizant Federal Agency means the Federal agency recognized by OMB as having the predominate interest in terms of program dollars.

Cost allocation plan means the documentation identifying, accumulating, and distributing allowable costs of program administration together with the allocation methods used.

Cost, as used herein, means cost as determined on a cash, accrual, or other basis acceptable to FNS as a discharge of the State agency's accountability for FNS funds.

Cost center means a pool, summary account, objective or area established for the accumulation of costs. Such areas include objective organizational units, functions, objects or items of expense, as well as ultimate cost objective(s) including specific costs, products, projects, contracts, programs and other operations.

Federal agency means FNS and also any department, agency, commission, or instrumentality in the executive branch of the Federal Government which makes grants to or contracts with State or local governments.

Payments for administrative costs means reimbursement or advances for costs to State agencies pursuant to any agreement whereby FNS provides funds to carry out programs, services, or activities in connection with administration of the Food Stamp Program. The principles and policies stated in this appendix as applicable to program payments in general also apply to any State agency obligations under a cost reimbursement type of agreement performed by a subagency, including contracts and subcontracts.

Food Stamp Program administration means those activities and operations of the State agency which are necessary to carry

out the purposes of the Food Stamp Act, including any portion of the Program financed by the State agency.

Local unit means any political subdivision of government below the State level.

Other agencies of the State means departments or agencies of the State or local unit which provide goods, facilities, and services to a State agency.

Subagencies means the organization or person to which a State agency makes any payment for acquisition of goods, materials or services for use in administering the Food Stamp Program and which is accountable to the State agency for the use of the funds provided.

Service, as used herein, means goods and facilities, as well as services.

Supporting services means auxiliary functions necessary to sustain the direct effort of administering the Program. These services may be centralized in the State agency or in some other agency, and include procurement, payroll, personnel functions, maintenance and operation of space, data processing, accounting, budgeting, auditing, mail and messenger service, and the like.

(C) Basic guidelines.

(1) Factors affecting allowability of costs. To be allowable under the Program, costs must meet the following general criteria:

(a) Be necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient administration of the Program, be allocable thereto under these principles, and, except as specifically provided herein, not be a general expense required to carry out the overall responsibilities of State or local governments.

(b) Be authorized or not prohibited under State or local laws or regulations.

(c) Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in these principles, Federal Laws, or other governing limitations as to types or amounts of cost items.

(d) Be consistent with policies, regulations, and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally assisted and other activities of the unit of government of which the State agency is a part.

(e) Be accorded consistent treatment through application of generally accepted accounting principles appropriate to the circumstances.

(f) Not be allocable to or included as a cost to any other federally financed program in either the current or a prior period.

(g) Be the net of all applicable credits.

(2) Allocable costs.

(a) A cost allocable to a particular cost objective to the extent of benefits received by such objective.

(b) Any cost allocable to a particular program or cost objective under these principles may not be shifted to other Federal programs to overcome fund deficiencies, avoid restrictions imposed by law or grant agreement, or for other reasons.

(c) Where an allocation of joint cost will ultimately result in charges to the Program, an allocation plan will be required as prescribed in section I of these principles.

(3) Applicable credits.

(a) Applicable credits refer to those receipts or reduction of expenditure-type transactions which offset or reduce expense items allocable to programs as direct or indirect costs. Examples of such transactions are: Purchase discounts; rebates or allowances; recoveries or indemnities on losses; sale of publications, equipment, and scrap; income from personal or incidental services; and adjustments of overpayments or erroneous charges.

(b) Applicable credits may also arise when Federal funds are received or are available from sources other than FNS to finance operations or capital items donated or financed by the Federal Government to fulfill matching requirements under another program. These types of credits should likewise be used to reduce related expenditures in determining the rates or amounts applicable to a given program.

(D) Composition of cost.

(1) *Total cost.* The total cost of a program is comprised of the allowable direct cost incident to its performance, plus its allocable portion of allowable indirect costs, less applicable credit.

(2) *Classification costs.* There is no universal rule for classifying certain costs as either direct or indirect under every accounting system. A cost may be direct with respect to some specific service or function, but indirect with respect to a program or other ultimate cost objective. However, it is essential that each item of cost be treated consistently either as a direct or an indirect cost. Specific guides for determining direct and indirect costs allocable under the Program are provided in the section which follows.

(E) Direct costs.

(1) *General.* Direct costs are those that can be identified specifically with a particular cost objective. These costs may be charged directly to the Program, contracts, or to other programs against which costs are finally lodged. Direct costs may also be charged to cost objectives used for the accumulation of costs pending distribution in the course to programs and other ultimate costs objectives.

(2) *Application.* Typical direct costs chargeable to the Program are:

(a) Compensation of employees for the time and effort devoted specifically to the administration of the Program.

(b) Cost of materials acquired, consumed, or expended specifically for the purpose of the Program.

(c) Equipment and other approved capital expenditures.

(d) Other items of expense incurred specifically for efficiently and effectively administering the Program.

(e) Service furnished specifically for the Program by other agencies, provided such charges are consistent with criteria outlined in section G of these principles.

(F) Indirect costs.

(1) *General.* Indirect costs are those (a) incurred for a common or joint purpose benefiting more than one cost objective, and (b) not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefited, without effort disproportionate to the result achieved. The term indirect cost as used herein applies to costs of this type originating in the State agency, as well as those incurred by other departments in supplying goods, services, and facilities, to the State agency. To facilitate equitable distribution of indirect expenses to the cost objectives served, it may be necessary to establish a number of pools of indirect costs within a State agency or in other agencies providing services to a State agency. Indirect cost pools should be distributed to benefiting cost objectives on bases which will produce an equitable result in consideration of relative benefits derived.

(2) *State agency indirect costs.* All State agency indirect costs, including the various levels of supervision, are eligible for allocation to the program provided they meet the conditions set forth in their principles. In lieu of determining the actual amount of State agency indirect cost allocable to the program the following methods may be used:

(a) *Predetermined fixed rates for indirect costs.* A predetermined fixed rate for computing indirect costs applicable to program administration may be negotiated annually in situations where the cost experience and other pertinent facts available are deemed sufficient to enable the parties to reach an informed judgment (1) as to the probable level of indirect costs in the State agency during the period to be covered by the negotiated rate, and (2) that the amount allowable under the predetermined rate would not exceed actual indirect costs.

(b) *Negotiated lump sum for overhead.* A negotiated fixed amount in lieu of indirect costs may be appropriate under circumstances where the benefits derived from a State agency's indirect services cannot be readily determined as in the case of a small self-contained or isolated activity. When this method is used, a determination should be made that the amount negotiated will be approximately the same as the actual indirect cost that may be incurred. Such amounts negotiated in lieu of indirect costs will be treated as an offset to total indirect expenses of the State agency before allocation to remaining activities. The base on which such remaining expenses are allocated should be appropriately adjusted.

(3) *Limitation on indirect costs.*

(a) Some Federal programs may be subject to laws that limit the amount of indirect cost that may be allowed. Agencies that sponsor programs of this type will establish procedures which will assure that the amount actually allowed for indirect costs under each such program does not exceed the maximum allowable under the statutory limitation or the amount otherwise allowable under these principles, whichever is the smaller.

(b) When the amount allowable under a statutory limitation is less than the amount otherwise allocable as indirect costs under these principles, the amount not recoverable as indirect costs under a program may not be shifted to another federally sponsored program or contract.

(G) Cost incurred by other agencies of the State.

(1) *General.* The cost of service provided by other agencies may only include allowable direct costs of the service plus a pro rata share of allowable supporting costs and supervision directly required in performing the service, but not supervision of a general nature such as that provided by the head of a department and his staff assistants not directly involved in operations. However, supervision by the head of a department or agency whose sole function is providing the service furnished would be an eligible cost. Supporting costs include those furnished by other units of the supplying department or by other agencies.

(2) *Alternative methods of determining indirect cost.* In lieu of determining actual indirect cost related to a particular service furnished by other agencies of the State, either of the following alternative methods may be used provided only one method is used for a specific service during the fiscal year involved.

(a) *Standard indirect rate.* An amount equal to ten percent of direct labor cost in providing the service performed by other agencies of the State (excluding overtime, shift, or holiday premiums, and fringe benefits) may be allowed in lieu of actual allowable indirect cost for that service.

(b) *Predetermined fixed rate.* A predetermined fixed rate for indirect cost of the unit or activity providing service may be negotiated as set forth in section F(2)(a) of these principles.

(H) Cost incurred by State agency for others. The principles provided in section G will also be used in determining the cost of services provided by the State agency to another agency.

(I) Cost allocation plan.

(1) A cost allocation will be required to support the distribution of any indirect costs. All costs allocable to the Food Stamp Program under cost allocation plans will be supported by formal accounting records

which will substantiate the propriety of eventual charges.

(2) There are two types of cost allocation plans:

(a) Statewide or central service cost allocation plan identifies and distributes the cost of services provided by support organizations to those departments or units participating in Federal programs.

(b) Indirect cost proposals distribute the administrative or joint costs incurred by the State agency and the cost of service allocable to it under the Statewide or central service cost allocation plan in a ratio to all work performed by the State agency. The process involves applying a percentage relationship of indirect cost to direct cost.

(3) *Requirements.* The cost allocation plan of the State agency shall cover all allocated costs of the department as well as costs to be allocated under plans of other agencies or organizational units which are to be included in the costs of federally sponsored programs. The cost allocation plans of all the agencies rendering services to the State agency, to the extent feasible, should be presented in a single document.

(4) *Instructions for preparation of cost allocation plans.* The Department of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the other Federal agencies concerned, will be responsible for developing and issuing the instructions for use by State agencies in preparation of cost allocation plans. This responsibility applies to both central support services at the State and local government level and indirect cost proposals of individual State agencies.

(5) *Submitting plans for approval.*

(a) Responsibility for approving cost allocation plans for individual State agencies has been assigned by the Office of Management and Budget to the cognizant Federal agency.

(b) State cost allocation plans must be submitted to the cognizant Federal agency within six months after the last day of the State's fiscal year. Upon request by the State agency, an extension of time for submission of the cost allocation plan may be granted by the cognizant Federal agency. It is essential that cost allocation plans be submitted in a timely manner. Failure to submit the plans when required will cause the State agency to become delinquent. In the event a State becomes delinquent, FNS will not provide for the recovery of central service and indirect costs, and such costs already made and claimed against Food Stamp Program funds will be subject to disallowance.

(6) *Negotiation and approval of cost allocation plans for States.* The cognizant Federal agency, in collaboration with Federal agencies concerned, will be responsible for negotiation, approval, and audit of cost allocation plans.

(7) *Negotiation and approval of cost allocation plans for local governments.* Cost allocation plans will be retained at the local government level for audit by the cognizant Federal agency except in those cases where that agency requests that cost allocation plans be submitted to it for negotiation and approval.

(8) A current list of cognizant Federal agencies is maintained by the Office of Management and Budget.

(9) *Resolution of problems.* The Office of Management and Budget will lend assistance in resolving problems encountered by Federal agencies on cost allocation plans.

(10) *Approval by FNS.* FNS reserves the right to disapprove costs not meeting the general criteria outlined in section C of these principles. FNS shall promptly notify the State agency in writing of the disapproval, the reason for the disapproval and the effective date. Costs incurred by State agencies after disapproval may not be charged to FNS unless if FNS subsequently approves the cost.

Standards for Selected Items of Cost

A. *Allowable cost.* Standards for allowability of costs are established by Federal Management Circular 74-4. These standards will apply regardless of whether a particular item of cost is treated as direct or indirect. Failure to mention a particular item of cost in these standards is not intended to imply that it is either allowable or unallowable. Rather, determination of allowability in each case should be based on the treatment of standards provided for similar or related items of cost. The allowability of the selected items of cost is subject to the general policies and principles as stated in Attachment A to Federal Management Circular 74-4.

(1) *Accounting.* The cost of establishing and maintaining accounting and other information systems required for the management of the Food Stamp Program is allowable. This includes costs incurred by central service agencies of the State government for these purposes. The cost of maintaining central accounting records required for overall State or local government purposes, such as appropriation and fund accounts by the Treasurer, Comptroller, or similar officials, is considered to be a general expense of government and is not allowable.

(2) *Advertising.* Advertising media includes newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs, direct mail, trade papers, and the like. The advertising costs allowable are those which are solely for:

(a) Recruitment of personnel required for the Program;

(b) Solicitation of bids for the procurement of goods and services required;

(c) Disposal of scrap or surplus materials acquired in the performance of the agreement; and

(d) Other purposes specifically provided for by FNS regulations or approved by FNS in the administration of the Food Stamp Program.

(3) *Advisory councils.* Costs incurred by State advisory councils or committees established to carry out Food Stamp Program goals are allowable. The cost of like organizations is allowable when used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Program.

(4) *Audit service.* The cost of audits necessary for the administration and management of functions related to the Program is allowable.

(5) *Bonding.* Costs of premiums on bonds covering employees who handle Food Stamp Program funds or food coupons are allowable. The amount of allowable coverage shall be limited to the anticipated maximum amount of food stamp funds or food coupons handled at one time by that employee.

(6) *Budgeting.* Costs incurred for the development, preparation, and execution of budgets are allowable. Costs for services of a central budget office are generally not allowable since these are costs of general government. However, where employees of the central budget office actively participate in the State agency's budget process, the cost of services identifiable to the Food Stamp Program are allowable.

(7) *Building lease management.* The administrative cost for lease management which includes review of lease proposals, maintenance of a list of available property for lease, and related activities is allowable.

(8) *Central stores.* The cost of maintaining and operating a central stores organization for supplies, equipment, and materials used either directly or indirectly for the Food Stamp Program is allowable.

(9) *Communications.* Communication costs incurred for telephone calls or service, telegraph, teletype service, wide area telephone service (WATS), centrex, telpak (tie lines), postage, messenger service and similar expenses are allowable.

(10) *Compensation for personal services.*

(a) *General.* Compensation for personal services includes all remuneration, paid currently or accrued, for services rendered during the period of performance in the administration of the program including but not necessarily limited to wages, salaries, and supplementary compensation and benefits as defined in section A.(13) of these principles. The costs of such compensation are allowable to the extent that total compensation for individual employees: is reasonable for the services rendered; follows an appointment made in accordance with State or local government laws and rules and which meets Federal Merit System or other requirements, where applicable; and is determined and supported as provided in section A of these principles. Compensation for employees engaged

in federally assisted activities will be considered reasonable to the extent that it is consistent with that paid for similar work in other activities of the State or local government. In cases where the kinds of employees required for the Food Stamp Program activities are not found in the other activities of the State or local government, compensation will be considered reasonable to the extent that it is comparable to that paid for similar work in the labor market in which the employing government competes for the kind of employees involved. Compensation surveys providing data representative of the labor market involved will be an acceptable basis for evaluating reasonableness.

(b) *Payroll and distribution of time.* Amounts charged to the program for personal services, regardless of whether treated as direct or indirect costs, will be based on payrolls documented and approved in accordance with the generally accepted practice of the State or local agency. Payrolls must be supported by time and attendance or equivalent records for individual employees. Distribution of salaries and wages of employees chargeable to more than one program or other cost objective will be supported by appropriate time reports or approved time study methodologies. The method used should be included in the cost allocation plan and should be approved by FNS.

(11) *Depreciation and use allowance.*

(a) State agencies may be compensated for the use of buildings, capital improvements, and equipment through use allowances or depreciation. Use allowances are the means of providing compensation in lieu of depreciation or other equivalent costs. However, a combination of the two methods may not be used in connection with a single class of fixed assets.

(b) The computation of depreciation or use allowances will be based on acquisition cost. Where actual cost records have not been maintained, a reasonable estimate of the original acquisition cost may be used in the computation. The computation will exclude the cost of any portion of the cost of buildings and equipment donated or borne directly or indirectly by the Federal Government through charges to Federal programs or otherwise, irrespective of where title was originally vested or where it presently resides. In addition, the computation will also exclude the cost of acquisition of land. Depreciation or a use allowance on idle or excess facilities is not allowable, except when specifically authorized by FNS.

(c) Where the depreciation method is followed, adequate property records must be maintained, and any generally accepted method of computing depreciation may be used. However, the method of computing depreciation must be consistently applied for any specific asset or class of assets for all affected federally sponsored programs and

must result in equitable charges considering the extent of the use of the assets for the benefit of such programs.

(d) In lieu of depreciation, a use allowance for buildings and improvements may be computed at an annual rate not exceeding two percent of acquisition cost. The use allowance for equipment (excluding items properly capitalized as building cost) will be computed at an annual rate not exceeding six and two-thirds percent of acquisition cost of usable equipment.

(e) No depreciation or use charge may be allowed on any assets that would be considered as fully depreciated, provided, however, that reasonable use charges may be negotiated for any such assets if warranted after taking into consideration the cost of the facility or item involved, the estimated useful life remaining at time of negotiation, the effect of any increased maintenance charges or decreased efficiency due to age, and any other factors pertinent to the utilization of the facility or item for the purpose contemplated.

(12) *Disbursing service.* The cost of disbursing program funds by the State Treasurer or other designated officer is allowable. Disbursing services cover the processing of checks or warrants, from preparation to redemption, including the necessary records of accountability and reconciliation of such records with related cash accounts.

(13) *Employee fringe benefits.* Costs identified are allowable to the extent that total compensation for employees is reasonable as defined in paragraph (10)(a) of these principles.

(a) Employee benefits in the form of regular compensation paid to employees during periods of authorized absences from the job, such as for annual leave, sick leave, court leave, military leave, and the like, if they are provided pursuant to an approved leave system, and the cost thereof is equitably allocated to all related activities, including federally assisted programs.

(b) Employee benefits in the form of employers' contributions or expense for social security, employees' life and health insurance plans, unemployment insurance coverage, workers' compensation insurance, pension plans, severance pay, and the like, provided such benefits are granted under approved plans and are distributed equitably to programs and to other activities.

(14) *Employee morale, health And welfare costs.* The costs of health or first-aid clinics and/or infirmaries, recreational facilities, employees' counseling services, employee information publications, and any related expenses incurred in accordance with general State or local policy, are allowable. Income generated from any of these activities will be offset against expenses.

(15) *Exhibits.* Costs of exhibits relating specifically to the Food Stamp Program are allowable.

(16) *Legal expenses.* The cost of legal expenses required in the administration of the program is allowable. Legal services furnished by the chief legal officer of a State or local government or his staff solely for the purpose of discharging his general responsibilities as legal officer are unallowable. Legal expenses for the prosecution of claims against the Federal Government is unallowable.

(17) *Maintenance and repair.* Costs incurred for necessary maintenance, repair, or upkeep of property which neither add to the permanent value of the property nor appreciably prolong its intended life, but keep it in an efficient operating condition, are allowable.

(18) *Materials and supplies.* The cost of materials and supplies necessary to carry out the program is allowable. Purchases made specifically for the program should be charged thereto at their actual prices after deducting all cash discounts, trade discounts, rebates, and allowances received by the State agency. Withdrawals from general stores or stockrooms should be charged at cost under any recognized method of pricing consistently applied. Incoming transportation charges are a proper part of material cost.

(19) *Memberships, subscriptions and professional activities.*

(a) The cost of membership in civic, business, technical, and professional organizations is allowable, provided:

(i) The benefit from the membership is related to the program,

(ii) The expenditure is for agency membership,

(iii) The cost of the membership is reasonably related to the value of the services or benefits received, and

(iv) The expenditure is not for membership in an organization which devotes a substantial part of its activities to influencing legislation.

(b) *Reference material.* The cost of books, and subscriptions to civic, business, professional, and technical periodicals is allowable when related to the program.

(c) *Meetings and conferences.* Costs are allowable when the primary purpose of the meeting is the dissemination of technical information relating to the program and they are consistent with regular practices followed for other activities of the State agency.

(20) *Motor pools.* The costs of a service organization which provides automobiles to user State agencies at a mileage or fixed rate and/or provides vehicle maintenance, inspection and repair services are allowable.

(21) *Payroll preparation.* The cost of preparing payrolls and maintaining necessary wage records is allowable.

(22) *Personnel administration.* Costs for the recruitment, examination, certification, classification, training, establishment of pay standards, and related activities for the program are allowable.

(23) *Printing and reproduction.* Cost for printing and reproduction services necessary for program administration including but not limited to forms, reports, manuals, and information literature, is allowable. Publication costs of reports or other media relating to program accomplishments or results are allowable.

(24) *Procurement service.* The cost of procurement service, including solicitation of bids, preparation and award of contracts, and all phases of contract administration in providing goods, facilities and services for the program is allowable.

(25) *Prosecution activities.* The costs of investigations and prosecutions of intentional Food Stamp Program violations are allowable. Costs of investigation, prosecution, or claims collection which are performed by agencies other than the State agency shall be based on a formal agreement between the State or local agency and provider agency. These interagency agreements shall meet the requirements of this part in regard to allowable charges. Funding under these interagency agreements shall be provided by the State agency from their funds and funds made available by FNS.

(26) *Taxes.* In general, taxes or payments in lieu of taxes which the State agency is legally required to pay are allowable.

(27) *Training and education.* The cost of in-service training, customarily provided for employee development which directly or indirectly benefits the program is allowable. Out-of-service training involving extended periods of time is allowable only when specifically authorized by FNS.

(28) *Transportation.* Costs incurred for freight, cartage, express, postage, and other transportation costs relating either to goods purchased, delivered, or moved from one location to another are allowable.

(29) *Travel.* Travel costs are allowable for expenses for transportation, lodging, subsistence, and related items incurred by employees who are in travel status on official business incident to the program. Such costs may be charged on an actual basis, on a per diem or mileage basis in lieu of actual costs incurred, or on a combination of the two. The charges must be consistent with those normally allowed in like circumstances in nonfederally sponsored activities. The difference in cost between first-class air accommodations and less-than-first-class air accommodations is unallowable except when less-than-first-class air accommodations are not reasonably available. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs C (7) and (10), travel costs of officials covered by those paragraphs, when specifically related to

grant programs, are allowable with the prior approval of a grantor agency.

B. Costs allowable with approval of FNS.

(1) *Automated Data Processing.* The costs of acquiring data processing equipment and services used in the administration of the Food Stamp Program are allowable. The costs of ADP equipment and services acquisitions which exceed the prior approval cost thresholds specified in §277.18(c) are allowable upon the prior written approval of FNS. Requests for prior approval of such costs shall be in accordance with the provisions of §277.18.

(2) *Building space and related facilities.* The cost of space in privately or publicly owned buildings used for the benefit of the Program is allowable subject to the following conditions.

(a) The total cost of space, whether in a privately or publicly owned building, may not exceed the rental cost of comparable space and facilities in a privately owned building in the same locality.

(b) The cost of space may not be charged to FNS for periods of nonoccupancy, without authorization of FNS.

(i) *Rental cost.* The rental cost of space in a privately-owned building is allowable.

(ii) *Maintenance and operation.* The cost of utilities, insurance, security, janitorial services, elevator service, upkeep of grounds, normal repairs and alterations and the like, are allowable to the extent they are not otherwise included in rental or other charges for space.

(iii) *Rearrangements and alterations.* Costs incurred for rearrangement and alteration of facilities required specifically for the program or those that materially increase the value or useful life of the facilities (section B(3) of these principles) are allowable when specifically approved by FNS.

(iv) *Depreciation and use allowances on publicly owned buildings.* These costs are allowable as provided in paragraph A(11) of these principles.

(v) *Occupancy of space under rental-purchase or a lease with option-to-purchase agreement.* The cost of space procured under such arrangements is allowable when specifically approved by FNS.

(3) *Capital expenditures.* The cost, net of any credits, of facilities, equipment, other capital assets, and repairs which materially increase the value or useful life of capital assets, and/or of nonexpendable personal property, having a useful life of more than one year and a net acquisition cost of more than \$5,000 per unit after allocation to FNS as projected for one year after purchase, is allowable when such procurement is specifically approved by FNS. No such approval shall be granted unless the State agency shall demonstrate to FNS that such a cost is:

(a) Necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient administration of the program,

and allocable thereto under the principles provided herein; and

(b) That procurement of such item or items has been or will be made in accordance with the standards set out in §277.14. In no case shall such a cost become a program charge against FNS prior to approval in writing by FNS of the procurement and the cost. When assets acquired with Food Stamp funds are (i) sold, (ii) no longer available for use in a federally sponsored program, or (iii) used for purposes not authorized by FNS, FNS's equity in the asset will be refunded in the same proportion as Federal participation in its cost. In case any assets are traded on new items, only the net cost of the newly acquired assets is allowable.

(4) Insurance.

(a) Cost of insurance to secure the State agency against financial losses involved in the acceptance, storage, and issuance of food coupons and ATP cards is allowable with FNS approval.

(b) Costs of other insurance in connection with the general conduct of activities are allowable subject to the following limitations:

(i) Types and extent and cost of coverage will be in accordance with general State or local government policy and sound business practice.

(ii) Costs of insurance or contributions to any reserve covering the risk of loss of, or damage to, Federal Government property are unallowable except to the extent that FNS approves such cost.

(5) *Management studies.* The cost of management studies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of program management for the Food Stamp Program is allowable. However, FNS must approve cost in excess of \$2,500 for studies performed by outside consultants or agencies other than the State agency.

(6) *Preagreement costs.* Costs incurred prior to the effective date of approval of the amended indirect cost proposal or the revised Statewide cost allocation plan, whether or not they would have been allowable thereunder if incurred after such date, are allowable only when subsequently provided for in the plan or approved indirect cost proposal.

(7) *Professional services.* Cost of professional services rendered by individuals or organizations not a part of the State agency is allowable. Prior authorization must be obtained from FNS for cost exceeding a total of \$2,500.

(8) *Proposal costs.* Costs of preparing indirect cost proposals or amendments for allocating, distributing, and implementing provisions for payment of portions of the costs of administering the Food Stamp Program by the State agency are allowable.

(9) *Cost incurred by agencies other than the State.* The cost of services provided by other agencies (including municipal governments) may only include allowable direct costs plus

a pro rata share of allowable supporting costs and supervision directly required in performing the service. Allowable supporting costs are those services which may be centralized and includes such functions as procurement, payroll, personnel services, maintenance and operation of space, data processing, accounting, budgeting, auditing, mail and messenger service and the like. Supervision costs will not include supervision of a general nature such as that provided by the head of a department and his staff assistants not directly involved in the operation of the program. In lieu of determining actual indirect cost related to a particular service performed by another agency, either of the following alternative methods may be used during the fiscal year involved and is specifically provided for in the indirect cost proposal:

(a) Standard indirect rate equal to ten percent of direct labor cost in providing the service (excluding overtime, shift or holiday premiums, and fringe benefits) may be allowed in lieu of actual allowable cost.

(b) A predetermined fixed rate for indirect cost of the unit or activity providing service may be negotiated.

C. *Unallowable costs.* The following costs shall not be allowable:

(1) *Costs of determining food stamp eligibility incidental to the determination of TANF eligibility are not chargeable to FNS.*

(2) *Bad debts.* Any losses arising from uncollectable accounts or other claims, and related costs, are unallowable.

(3) *Contingencies.* Contributions to a contingency reserve or any similar provision for unforeseen events are unallowable.

(4) *Contributions and donations.* Unallowable.

(5) *Entertainment.* Costs whose purpose is for amusement, social activities, and incidental costs relating thereto, such as meals, beverages, lodgings, rentals, transportation, and gratuities are unallowable.

(6) *Fines and penalties.* Costs resulting from violations of or failure to comply with Federal, State and local laws and regulations are unallowable.

(7) *Governor's expenses.* The salaries and expenses of the Office of the Governor of a State or the chief executive of a political subdivision are considered a cost of general State or local government and are unallowable. However, for a federally-recognized Indian tribal government, only that portion of the salaries and expenses of the office of the chief executive that is a cost of general government is unallowable. The portion of salaries and expenses directly attributable to managing and operating programs is allowable.

(8) *Indemnification.* The cost of indemnifying the State against liabilities to third parties and other losses not compensated by insurance is unallowable.

(9) *Interest and other financial costs.* Interest on borrowings, bond discounts, cost of financing and refinancing operations, and legal and professional fees paid in connection therewith, are unallowable.

(10) *Legislative expenses.* Salaries and other expenses of the State legislature or similar local governmental bodies are unallowable.

(11) *Losses.* Losses which could have been covered by permissible insurance are unallowable.

(12) *Underrecovery of cost under agreements.* Any excess of cost over Federal contribution under one agreement is unallowable under another agreement.

(13) The acquisition of land or buildings is an unallowable cost.

[Amdt. 188, 45 FR 85702, Dec. 30, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 207, 47 FR 52338, Nov. 19, 1982; Amdt. 298, 52 FR 36400, Sept. 29, 1987; Amdt. 316, 54 FR 24531, June 7, 1989; Amdt. 319, 55 FR 4361, Feb. 7, 1990; Amdt. 342, 59 FR 2733, Jan. 19, 1994; Amdt. 385, 65 FR 33441, May 24, 2000]

PART 278—PARTICIPATION OF RETAIL FOOD STORES, WHOLESALE FOOD CONCERNS AND INSURED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Sec.

278.1 Approval of retail food stores and wholesale food concerns.

278.2 Participation of retail food stores.

278.3 Participation of wholesale food concerns.

278.4 Procedure for redeeming coupons.

278.5 Participation of insured financial institutions.

278.6 Disqualification of retail food stores and wholesale food concerns, and imposition of civil money penalties in lieu of disqualifications.

278.7 Determination and disposition of claims—retail food stores and wholesale food concerns.

278.8 [Reserved]

278.9 Implementation of amendments relating to the participation of retail food stores, wholesale food concerns and insured financial institutions.

278.10 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 2011–2036.

EDITORIAL NOTE: OMB control numbers relating to this part 278 are contained in §271.8.

§278.1 Approval of retail food stores and wholesale food concerns.

(a) *Application.* Any firm desiring to participate or continue to be authorized in the program shall file an application as prescribed by FNS. Such an application shall contain information